

DENTAL LIB

RK

D4 17

N5 3

*The*

# DENTAL NEWS

February 1902

A MONTHLY  
MAGAZINE FOR  
PROGRESSIVE  
DENTISTS



VOLUME  
I

NUMBER  
1

PRICE  
5  
CENTS

50 CENTS  
A YEAR

STOWE & EDDY CO.

Publishers  
1133 Broadway, New York

Factory Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

Telephone 1608-18th St.

# The Ritter Dental Mfg. Co.

DENTAL DEPOT

Manufacturers of

The New Columbia Dental Chairs

The Favorite Columbia Dental Chairs

The Columbia Electric Dental Engines

For Alternating and Direct Current

The Columbia Electric Laboratory Lathes

Brackets and Bracket Tables



**"EVERYTHING A DENTIST NEEDS"**



**10 E. 23<sup>rd</sup> Street, New York**

MENTION THE DENTAL NEWS WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

Send ten cents in stamps and we will send to  
✂ your address ✂

## ***The* DENTAL NEWS**

**for Three Months**

We know that you will be so well pleased with the magazine after receiving three copies that you will want to continue your subscription

**Three Months on trial for Ten Cents  
An Entire Year for Fifty Cents**

### **TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION BLANK**

**STOWE & EDDY CO.  
PUBLISHERS**



**1133 Broadway,  
New York City**

190

*Enclosed find ten cents for which please send me*

***The* DENTAL NEWS**

**For Three Months.**

*Name* .....

*Street Number* .....

*Post Office* .....

*State* .....



**Fill this out, remove from book  
and enclose ten cents in stamps**





# *The* DENTAL NEWS

A Magazine for Progressive Dentists

---

---

Vol. I

FEBRUARY, 1902

No. 1

---

---

Published by STOWE & EDDY CO.

1133 Broadway, Cor. 26th St., New York

W. H. STOWE, Editor

F. F. EDDY, Business Mgr.

L. A. KIANDER, Ass't Editor

---

---

## CONTENTS



Contributions	PAGE
In the Attic - - - - Dr. GUSTAV P. WICKSELL	2
Carved Teeth - - - - - B. O. B.	4
Taking Impressions and Bites - - W. H. STOWE	6
 Publishers' Announcement - - - - -	 8
  News Notes - - - - -	  8
   Coming Society Events - - - - -	   19

---

---

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS



Contributions, Exchanges, Letters, Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Publishers

Advertising Rates furnished on request

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

---

### IN THE ATTIC.

ON a recent stormy Sunday the writer spent the day in a cozy old attic among the memories of the past half-century. And among old furniture, lanterns, foot-warmers, boxes of strange, forgotten things, was a lot of old dental apparatus and literature.

Here was enough to make a museum of dentistry and to furnish a text for many a talk upon the growth of the art and its many noble builders and discoverers.

High towering above old vulcanizers and celluloid heaters stood Morton's ether inhaler, on a tripod, "with a screw here and a valve there," giving us an idea of the first use of ether in surgery, bringing up the picture of the old amphitheatre of the Massachusetts General Hospital, when with one success all prejudice was swept away. An old press for forming the base called "Rose Pearl" before celluloid came into use.

If all the attics of old dental practitioners could be brought together, what an historical museum it would be. Many good inventions have been overlooked which might with profit be again put on trial.

Two of the most useful things used by the writer and made no more by the S. S. White Co., viz.: the Parmly Brown Clamp (worth more than all other clamps ever made), and the floss carrier for forcing the rubber dam up between the teeth.

But chief of all delights in the old attic are the old dental journals.

Here I find the first volumes of "The Dental News Letter" (Precursor of the *Cosmos*), started in 1847 as a quarterly, in which we find letters from Dr. T. W. Evans, of Paris; the first use of a bellows in connection with a blow pipe; the first use of riveted pins in porcelain teeth.

The same subjects seemed to arouse difference of opinion then as now—the treatment of dead teeth; the treatment of various oral diseases; the proper manner of plugging teeth; the use of

amalgam, which had just come into vogue, and which aroused the most violent controversy and compelled the editors to declare the discussion closed.

But again and again it bobs up, and to-day we hear men well up in the profession who declare the use of amalgam to be a crime.

In 1851 a dentist advertises "Double Atmospheric Plates." Does anybody practice "Risodontyrpy" now? It relates to the treatment of exposed nerves.

In "The New York Dental Recorder," 1851-52, we read the hot discussion between Drs. Allen and Hunter upon the discovery of continuous gum work.

Several gentlemen claim the great discovery of drilling through the side of a tooth, through gum and process, before filling in cases where nerves are exposed and liable to give trouble later. One man wanted a patent on this strange operation.

In all these early journals we meet with controversies carried on for years with unabating fury over unimportant matters. Dental journalism, we are now glad to see, needs all space to record useful and edifying material.

In "The Dental News Letter" of April, 1857, is reported, with illustrations, a case of entire restoration of lower maxillary and teeth.

"The Dental Times," 1863.

"The Dental Register of the West," 1853.

"The Archives of Dentistry."

"The People's Dental Journal," 1863.

"The Dental Reporter."

"The Dental Practitioner."

"The Dental Advertiser."

"Johnston's Miscellany."

"The Dental Cosmos."

"The New England Journal of Dentistry."

"The Southern Dental Journal."

"Ohio State Journal of Dental Science."

"The Herald of Dentistry."

"The Dental Brief."

All of these I ran through that rainy Sunday. Quite a find for one attic on one Sunday. So, I say to all, save your journals, read them, and put them away for future hunters to find and enjoy.

DR. GUSTAVE P. WICKSELL.

**CARVED TEETH.**

CARVING and making porcelain teeth by hand is now almost one of the lost arts, and only a few of the older practitioners are familiar with the process and the vast difference between teeth made in this manner and those which are moulded.

As every dentist knows, the ordinary, or "stock" teeth, as sold by the dental supply houses, are formed by placing the body in metal forms or moulds, and the process of their manufacture is very interesting and a revelation in ingenious machinery and labor-saving devices. A visit to a modern tooth factory cannot fail to be of great interest and profit to any dentist. Much more interesting, however, would be a glimpse of the old-fashioned method of carving teeth by hand, a privilege which the writer has enjoyed and which is accorded to but few.

The largest establishment in this country, if not in the world, devoted to mechanical dentistry for the profession, has a department of tooth-carving in charge of one of the very few remaining masters of this almost forgotten art. This gentleman began his career as a tooth-carver under the instruction of his father, who at that time was considered one of the best carvers in the country, and who taught his specialty in one of the dental colleges. On the death of his father, the young man continued the business on his own account, until about five years ago, when he entered the employ of the concern above mentioned and took charge of their carving department. Here may be seen the interesting process of making teeth, from the grinding of the feldspar and silex and mixing the body, to the baking and completion of the strongest and most natural and life-like artificial teeth that have yet been produced.

Let us suppose we have a case in which the four anterior teeth are missing, the gum very much shrunken, making it necessary to supply considerable fulness to restore contour of the lip, and to add to the difficulties of the case, the gum shows badly. This latter fact makes it impossible to use plain teeth with pink rubber, and after trying in vain to obtain satisfactory results with gum teeth, singly, or in blocks of two, the only teeth available at the dental depots, we decide that in order to treat the case properly and artistically, we must have the teeth carved; even though they do cost considerably more than the ready-made variety. Let us see how the work is done.



Taking the model and "bite" with which we have furnished him, the workman first varnishes those portions of the plaster with which the body will come in contact, and while that is drying, selects from among his large variety of bodies one that he knows, when baked, will produce the desired shade; takes from the jar a little of the body, which is kept moist at all times, places it in his hand, and works it carefully until it is the proper consistency, which is a little thicker than the body used in moulding the ordinary teeth. This he places upon the model just as if it were putty, forcing it into place with great care to exclude all air bubbles, dries it a little over a Bunsen burner, and with the utmost delicacy of touch and the greatest skill, made perfect by long experience, carves out of this mass of body the teeth and gum all in one piece, shaping them as the case requires, but making them larger than they are to be when completed, to allow for the shrinkage which takes place when the final baking is done.

Having carved the block to about the required shape on the labial side, it is removed from the model, and the lingual sides of the teeth shaped as may be required by the articulation, and a little body added to the distal sides of the laterals, also as a help in the matter of shrinkage. The block is then placed carefully upon a slide, supported by a bed of coarse silex, and placed in the furnace to be biscuited, or partially baked. This process makes the body hard, but not so hard as to prevent its being cut with sharp instruments and filed and trimmed to complete the shaping process. Next is determined the most favorable position in which to place the pins in order to give the maximum strength; holes are drilled in which are placed the platinum pins, the holes then being filled with soft body. The block is then ready for the enamel, which is applied to the tooth with a small, fine brush, and to the gum with a spatula. This operation, which looks so simple to the novice, is the most delicate of the entire process, and when completed, the block is ready for the final baking. This is no trivial matter, as the color of the block depends upon the baking, and either too much or too little heat would injure, if not spoil it. When properly baked, the slide is removed from the hot muffle and placed in a cooling muffle, for it must not be allowed to come in contact with the air until perfectly cool. We now have the finished block, which fits the model for which it was made, and can be perfectly adapted to it with very little grinding, making, if the color has

been carefully matched, the most artistic and natural-appearing case that could be produced.

It will be readily seen that carved teeth are the most natural and life-like, for the reason that the artist has an opportunity and a free hand to carry out his conception of a difficult and peculiar case, as the teeth can be placed in any position or inclined at any angle deemed desirable, and made for use on either a gold or rubber plate, or a removable bridge, and no progressive dentist could fail to appreciate the advantage to be derived from teeth made in this way for any special case which might present itself.

B. O. B.

### **TAKING IMPRESSIONS AND BITES.**

**I**T is a most lamentable fact that among the great majority of dentists the most important operations connected with the successful making of artificial teeth, viz.: taking the impression and "bite," are so slighted as to cause surprise that misfits are not universal and that the plates made from such poor foundations give the wearer any satisfaction.

Having for many years been in a position to see the models upon which thousands of plates were constructed, I feel justified in making the statement that not one in five is a correct representation of the mouth from which it was taken, being imperfect in some points, often important ones, but used with the supposition that a little judicious trimming of the model will remedy these defects.

The majority of impressions are taken hurriedly and in the manner that will be the easiest for the moment, without regard for the fact that a few minutes spent at that time to secure a perfect impression and bite will be more than made up by the ease and satisfaction with which the completed denture can be inserted.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the relative merits of the different impression materials, although the writer has very decided views on the subject, but to attempt to show the necessity of starting in the construction of a plate of any description with a model which shall be an exact duplicate, as nearly as it can be, of the mouth it represents, whether the impression has been taken with modelling composition, wax, or plaster, or a combination of these materials. Having obtained a perfect impression, the model should be made, and then carefully compared with the mouth, and trimmed and scraped in such a manner as may be deemed necessary by a careful diagnosis of the mouth. Then, many dentists have

gotten into a slipshod way of taking the bite—the result being that when the stage of arranging the teeth is reached, it becomes a matter of pure guesswork to remember what length and fulness they should be made. Don't hurry! If you have secured a perfect model, devote such time as may be necessary to obtain a "bite" that shall indicate every point you need to know in arranging the teeth. Length of teeth, amount of overlap, fulness of gum, extent the teeth or gums will show in laughing—all these important points can be shown as plainly as in the completed case, if sufficient time and care are taken at this stage in the construction of the case.

In partial cases requiring but a few teeth, the bite may be best obtained by placing in the spaces left by the missing teeth small pieces of softened bees' wax, and allowing the patient to bring the teeth together, taking care that they come together correctly. These pieces of wax can then be removed, trimmed to proper length, and placed on the model, and will show all that is necessary. In cases requiring four or more teeth it is best to make a trial plate of such material as may be preferred, and obtain the bite in wax attached to this plate. This wax should show not only the antagonizing teeth in their proper relative position, but should be so trimmed as to indicate the length the teeth are wanted, how much they are to be allowed to lap over the opposing teeth, and the fulness required.

By proceeding in this manner, all the elements of chance are eliminated, and the work not only proceeds with much less trouble, but the case when finished will prove satisfactory to dentist and patient alike, and this branch of dentistry, so despised by many, becomes, if not a pleasure, much less annoying than when done by the "luck" or "guess" process.

W. H. STOWE.

---

We recently heard of a novel method of securing a gold crown to a root. After completing the crown, it was found that it fitted none too well, and did not quite reach the margin of the gum. As the patient was about to leave town, and the dentist was extremely anxious to complete the operation and obtain the money therefor, he adopted a new and original expedient. Setting the crown in the usual manner, he took a drill and made a hole through the cap and into the tooth, near the gum line. Into this hole he fitted a piece of gold wire, which he forced into place, heading it slightly with his automatic plugger—thus literally *nailing* the cap on.

We would hardly recommend the adoption of this method, but the perpetrator of this operation told of it in a way which indicated that he was satisfied that it was a fine piece of work.

---

### **Publishers' Announcement.**

In presenting this, the first number of *THE DENTAL NEWS*, the publishers wish to say that their intention is to make it entirely independent, and a medium to which contributions from any member of the dental profession on any subject pertaining to dentistry will be welcome.

Our aim is to offer a magazine which will be not only interesting but at the same time what the title indicates—filled with dental news—in concise form, so arranged that the busy practitioner can look it over without loss of time. To those who have not yet subscribed and who may receive this number as a sample copy, we wish to say that it will be our constant endeavor to so improve our publication as to make it invaluable to every progressive dentist who wishes to keep informed as to the happenings in the profession.

---

### **News Notes.**

Dr. Wm. P. Cooke, of Boston, read a paper before the Second District Dental Society in Brooklyn, January 13.

---

The many friends of Dr. Mary E. Gallup, of Boston, will be pleased to learn of her recovery from her recent severe illness.

---

The falling of a screen on a stove recently caused a serious fire in the dental office of Dr. W. G. Murray, of Herkimer, N. Y.

---

Dr. Oscar J. Lang, a well-known young dentist of Milwaukee, Wis., died suddenly January 3.

---

The dental office of Alford Brothers, in Sumter, S. C., was the scene of a destructive fire on December 29.

---

Dr. James Frazier, a popular young dentist of Pittsburg, Pa., died January 4 of typhoid fever.

---

Dr. Elbert Todd, one of the best-known dentists in New York City, died January 8. Dr. Todd was born at Golden's Bridge, N. Y., in 1835. Many prominent men were among his patients.

---

Dr. David Randell, a well-known dentist of New York City, died January 24 of tuberculosis.

---

Dr. Morris I. Burlingame, a well-known dentist of Friendship, N. Y., was found dead in a room adjoining his office, January 20.

---

Dr. Anna Sawyer, of New York, who has gone to Manila and set up as the first dentist, male or female, is doing extremely well.

The use of sealing wax for taking small impressions is gaining favor among quite a number of dentists. They claim it not only hardens quickly, but also gives clear results when models are made.

---

A California dentist, in an advertisement, asks the public if their teeth are prepared to withstand the colds they are sure to get during the winter. He says that colds always settle in the weakest part of the system, and if the teeth are diseased they are sure to suffer.

---

A young dentist of New Orleans has invented a new style of forceps on which a patent has lately been granted. The invention consists principally in detachable beaks, so that but one handle is needed, thus obviating the necessity for a large number of instruments.

The inventor considers this a boon, especially to the younger members of the profession and to country dentists and physicians—the latter being sometimes called upon to extract teeth.

---

An Ohio dentist claims to have discovered a formula for an aluminum solder that can be used for dental purposes, and expects to have it copyrighted as soon as possible. If so, he has made an important step in the scientific world. One of the greatest troubles heretofore in attempting to solder this metal has been in the flux, but the inventor claims to have overcome this. It is said that the Government has offered a substantial reward to any one making this discovery.

Dr. Allanro Read, a prominent American dentist of Copenhagen, died there December 29, last. Dr. Read was a native of Pennsylvania, and had resided in Copenhagen since 1860. He was patronized by the Royal families of Denmark and Sweden, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and Queen Alexandra, and enjoyed the friendship of many members of Royal families, diplomats, and other notables. He declined to accept a title and other honors, and retained his American citizenship.

---

A bill recently presented to the New York Legislature by Senator Marshall, of Brooklyn, relates to the selling of poisons or poisonous drugs, and provides that no pharmacist, druggist, apothecary, salesman, agent, clerk, physician, surgeon dentist or any other person shall sell or dispense, upon prescription or otherwise, any poison or poisonous drug or preparation in a vial or bottle unless such vial or bottle be corked in such a manner as to apprise by the sense of touch the person uncorking the same that the contents thereof are poisonous.

---

A faulty piece of cable removed from the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Sydney-Nelson section at as great a depth as 330 fathoms, was found to contain a tooth firmly fixed in the core or interior portion of the cable containing the conductor, although it was protected by the usual sheathing of thick iron wires and outer coverings.

---

An expert examination of the tooth proved it to belong undoubtedly to a shark, the exact variety of which could not be identified. Five species are known to exist at a depth of 300 fathoms, and one as deep as 500 fathoms.—*Dental Record*.

---

It is claimed by a London dentist that a thousand years hence no one will have wisdom teeth. His theory is that education is playing havoc with the teeth of modern generations, and that the ancient, sturdy, square jaw of the English race is changing to an angular or V shape, which presses the molars one upon the other, does not give them room to grow, and will in time prevent some of them from erupting at all. Indeed, he claims that this catastrophe is not infrequent already, and in many cases the original teeth are becoming less in number than they should be, and often the wisdom teeth fail to appear. They cause so much trouble, and are so

prone to decay, that it seems a pity they didn't become obsolete a thousand years ago.

---

We have heard of instances in this country where employers of servants have entailed on themselves trouble by not using care when sending their help to dentists. The following is an interesting English court decision, taken from "The Dental Record," in regard to such a case:

"A case was tried at the North Walsham County Court, before Judge Willis, in which the plaintiff, Dr. Williams, sued to recover fees for medical attendance upon, and medicine supplied to, a domestic servant in the employment of the defendant. From the evidence it was clearly established that the defendant had requested the plaintiff to come and see the servant, but on sending in the account the liability was repudiated. An action was raised in the County Court against the servant, but, judgment being in her favor, the present action was brought against her employer. His honor gave judgment for the plaintiff, and stated that if the defendant had not intended to pay for the attendance he should have made it clear to Dr. Williams when he called him in."

---

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine M. Le Dentu showed a most interesting case—that of a patient upon whom M. Jaboulay had performed total extirpation of the larynx. Since the operation the patient had been wearing an artificial larynx, by means of which he could speak fluently. At the invitation of M. Le Dentu the patient talked and answered questions, the quality and pitch being unvarying and somewhat high. The larynx is practically a box, made in hardened caoutchouc, moulded in the position of the natural larynx, and fitting on the top of the trachea. An india rubber diaphragm, with a slit in the middle, acts as the glottis and vibrates like it. The tension being always the same, it can, however, give but one note. But, as speech is performed by the tongue, the palate and the teeth, pronunciation, although all on one note, is perfect and quite intelligible. A metal grating shuts over the upper part of the larynx, and prevents the intrusion of particles of solid food when the patient eats, while fluids are prevented from entering by a circular gutter, which leads by a lateral tube into the œsophagus. The patient breathes through an anterior opening like a tracheotomy tube, which is

found to be more convenient than breathing through the larynx, and when he wishes to talk he closes this opening with his finger.  
—*The Dental Record.*

---

Mr. Paul Bourget, in his account of a visit to New York, says that one of the most striking things to the newcomer is the incredible number of people—"non seulement d'hommes, mais même de jolies femmes"—in whose mouths the glitter of gold accompanies every word and smile. This is not so astonishing, when one remembers that in the course of the last year no fewer than 3,000,000 artificial teeth were "placed" in America only. But one would imagine that the men who have had the reputation of being the cleverest dentists in the world would be able to fix teeth in their clients' mouths so that the glitter of the gold might not strike the observant foreigner. Or is this curious display of "wealth" only another fashion?

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note the amount of precious metal used annually for merely restoring faulty teeth. The gold used is valued at \$500,000, while \$100,000 worth of silver and platinum goes the same way. It has also been calculated that there is annually buried with owners of stoppings and bridges a sum of somewhat half a million dollars. Which fact has given rise to the somewhat gruesome joke that, after all, there are gold mines nearer home than those of Australia or the Transvaal.  
—*The Dental Record.*

---

### **Dentist as Detective.**

If Paris is prolific in producing thieves, it also is most fruitful in expedients for catching them. Dr. Rousseau, a dentist living in the Rue des Martyres, has adopted a novel and amusing method. Dr. Rousseau and his wife were walking on the boulevard a few days ago when a young man snatched a handbag containing money and jewelry which madame was carrying. The dentist was unable to catch the thief, but had time to distinguish his features, though he never expected to see him again.

By a curious coincidence, however, the thief came to the dentist's a day or two later to have his teeth attended to. Dr. Rousseau, concealing his astonishment, asked him to take a seat, as it



would be necessary to take an impression of the jaw, and this he immediately proceeded to do. When the dentist considered that the plaster was sufficiently solid he calmly explained to the helpless thief that he was at his mercy and had better follow him quietly to the police station. The man wildly gesticulated, but, finding that his wide-open mouth was imprisoned by a solid block of plaster of paris, he consented to go to prison.—*New York Press.*

---

THE National Dental Association, through the Seventh District Association of New York State, recently presented a request to the Board of Education, through Dr. Boyd G. Saunders. It is desired that permission be given for the inspection of the teeth of the school children of Rochester—or at least an inspection of a sufficient number of grades and schools so that a fair average of the city can be obtained and statistics compiled to be used in connection with similar statistics from other cities throughout the United States.

The movement is a general one, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, and the effort is made to compile figures that will be of scientific value, on which remedies may be based of general application.

Dr. Saunders, who appeared to make the request on behalf of the dental society, said the plan was purely philanthropic and scientific; not one penny of expense would be asked nor any demand made later for appropriations. He did not desire to inspect the teeth of all the children in the schools, but to take certain grades and certain schools that might be regarded as a fair average of the entire city. The work, he said, would be done in a thoroughly scientific manner; the instruments were to be carefully sterilized; very little time would be required for the examination of each pupil, not more than a minute or two.

He said the State Association was anxious to have the work completed as soon as possible; that all the schools in Brooklyn had just been inspected, and the work now reported completed.

This inspection has been completed in Germany and the work was undertaken in the United States as the result of a resolution adopted at the last annual convention of the National Dental Association, held at Point Comfort, Va., when a special committee of five was appointed to consider the expediency of inaugurating

steps, looking to the co-operation of the public schools in teaching "Good Teeth—Good Health." This committee was directed to report back to the next annual convention.

The work undertaken by the committee was to gather statistics regarding the frequency of dental "caries" and other abnormal conditions of the mouths of school children in the United States. No accurate statistics of this kind, respecting the school children of this country, are available, and reliable information can only be obtained through detailed examinations and reports. It is claimed many points of scientific value can be settled by a systematic examination of the teeth of the school children.

In a circular sent out by the National Dental Association to the local association, an illustration is given of the results obtained of the careful examination of the mouths of about 20,000 children in Germany, of ages ranging from 6 to 15 years, 95 per cent. of whom showed dental "caries."

Of the whole number of children examined, 372 anomalies of different characters were found, including harelip, cleft palate, irregularities, V-shaped jaw and the like.

These are extracts of the tables compiled in Germany: Number examined, 6 to 8 years, 6,060; 9 to 10 years, 3,518; 12 to 15 years, 5,157. With perfect teeth, 6 to 8 years, 407, percentage 3.8; 9 to 10 years, 268, percentage 3.4 per cent.; 12 to 15 years, 172, percentage 5.5 per cent. Per cent. with "caries": 6 to 8 years, 93 per cent.; 9 to 10 years, 96.6 per cent.; 12 to 15 years, 94.5 per cent.

The circular of the National Association continues: "We want children instructed in the care of the teeth and mouth; taught some system of oral hygiene. Young minds are very susceptible and they would readily understand, if properly taught, the serious results liable to follow the neglect of their mouths and teeth. Statistics tabulated from a very large number of examinations cannot fail to show most interesting results of scientific value, to which we hope you will promptly contribute your share.

"If, in the furtherance of the work, you will arrange to have made a systematic examination of the teeth of the children in the primary and grammar schools of your section, whose ages range from 6 to 15 years, a sufficient number of examination blanks and diagrams will be sent at the expense of the National Association."

The members of the Board of Education seemed to appreciate

fully the value of the work undertaken by the National Dental Association, but they appeared reluctant to grant a formal permit to inspect the schools. Commissioner Chamberlain moved the request be granted, but the motion was not seconded. Commissioner Forbes then moved that the matter lay over until the next board meeting for further investigation, when the permit will probably be granted, unless serious objection is made in some quarters.—*Rochester Herald.*

---

### **He Had Been There.**

DAISY MEDDERS (*who reads novels*).—Have you never met the woman whose touch thrilled every fibre of your being and filled you with indescribable emotions?

JAY GREEN (*who doesn't*).—Yep! I was operated on by a woman dentist once.

---

Dr. H. F. Hamilton, of Boston, Mass., sends us the following:

"In fitting new plates, the pain of sores made by the edges of the plate cutting into the soft parts often causes more trouble than all the rest of the operation.

"To obviate this, wet the plate and sprinkle the part which irritates with powdered gum tragacanth, and on this a layer of orthoform. This will relieve the pain for hours, and then the patient can apply more. Orthoform is very healing as well as anæsthetic."

---

### **Dental Board Is Sustained.**

The Supreme Court recently entirely vindicated the action of the State Board of Dental Examiners with reference to the Dental Department of the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, and formally establishes the right of the board to fix its own standard. The board declared that the college was not a reputable school, and therefore they could not give licenses to its graduates without an examination. Mandamus proceedings were begun by Dr. W. L. Coffey, a graduate of the school. He claimed in effect that there was a malicious conspiracy on the part of the members of the Board of Examiners against the college.

The case was tried before Judge Elliott in the Circuit Court for

Milwaukee County, who held that the board had the full right to establish a reasonable standard, and that when such standard was established the court had no right to interfere. But he also held, as a matter of fact, that the board had erred in not going to the school in a body and making the examination immediately before the decision that the college was not up to the standard. The Supreme Court in effect holds that the Lower Court had no right to question the manner of the board's determining the standard. In closing his opinion, Justice Marshall says:

"With the question of whether the Trial Court determine correctly, upon the evidence before it, the question of the reputability of the Wisconsin College, we have no concern, since, as indicated, the whole proceeding, as a trial *de novo*, was erroneous. The Trial Court should have viewed the decision of the board from their standpoint and not from its original investigation on the subject. We are unable to perceive that the board exceeded its discretionary power or so failed to exercise such power as to be guilty of the abuse thereof."—*Milwaukee Journal*.

---

### **Judge Townsend Sets Aside Verdict Favoring Tooth Crown Company.**

**I**N a decision handed down lately, in which he set aside a verdict because of collusion between the complainant and defendant, Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court, may have prevented the collection of royalties amounting to millions of dollars. Because of the original decision it was said that dentists throughout the country have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars rather than contest actions that were brought against them.

Judge Townsend's rather strong arraignment was in one of the numerous suits for royalty brought by the International Tooth Crown Company, which was organized by Dr. Lucius T. Sheffield, who died last September, for infringement of a "bridge work" patent. Dr. Sheffield claimed that there were royalties aggregating \$10,000,000, because dentists had infringed a device which he controlled. The company obtained a judgment against the Hanks Dental Association for \$500 on October 31, 1901, while the decree set aside yesterday was obtained on January 1, 1900.

The case in which collusion is charged was brought by the In-

ternational Tooth Crown Company against James Orr Kyle, a brother-in-law of Dr. Sheffield, and in setting aside the judgment Judge Townsend said:

"This cause having been heard upon the petition of Allen G. Bennett et al, to vacate and annul the decision heretofore entered herein, and upon affidavits and arguments of counsel in behalf of the said petitioner and the said company, the International Tooth Crown Company, it appears to the Court that the proceedings therein were procured by collusion between the complainant, the International Tooth Crown Company, and the defendant, James Orr Kyle, and that there was no real controversy between them, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said decree, to wit, the decision entered on or about the first day of January, 1900, be and the same is hereby vacated and annulled and that this cause be dismissed. It is further ordered that the International Tooth Crown Company pay the disbursements incurred in the said application for the vacation of the said decision."

Dr. Sheffield, in the name of the company, began his action against his brother-in-law in 1898, claiming, as he did in hundreds of other cases, royalties between the years of 1892 and 1898. There are between twenty and thirty similar cases in the United States Circuit Court in this district. In consequence of the original decision against Kyle, it is said that dentists effected settlements out of court. To protect the interests of dentists, the Dental Protective Association was established and \$140,000 raised to contest Sheffield's claim, and it was the association that secured the reversal of the Kyle judgment lately.

In behalf of the Protective Association affidavits were submitted to Judge Townsend showing that the expense of the suit against Kyle was paid by Thomas M. Hilliard. John N. Crouse, chairman of the association, made an affidavit in which he said that Dr. Sheffield offered him a thousand shares of the International's Company's stock if he would assist Dr. Sheffield in obtaining judgment against some of the prominent members of the Dental Protective Association. With these judgments, it was alleged, more money could be obtained from dentists throughout the country, who would compromise when it was learned judgments had been obtained against members of the association.—*New York Herald.*

### **City of Toothless People.**

St. Petersburg is slowly becoming a city of toothless people, says the "Chicago Record-Herald." The Russian capital should be, and eventually will be, removed to Moscow, mainly on that account. This, at least, is the opinion of a prominent merchant of the city on the banks of the Neva, who says he has heard much talk along that line in the last few years. Vladimir Zorokoff, a tea importer of St. Petersburg, who is in town, exhibits a mouth devoid of teeth, to show the effects of the climate of his city. He says the sight of a person similarly afflicted is a common one there. St. Petersburg citizens are readily identified in any part of the empire, he says, by the absence of many or all of their teeth. There are two reasons for this condition. The first M. Zorokoff gives is the atmosphere of the capital city. The vapors that arise from the marshes of the Neva have the effect of producing decay of the teeth. Whether there is some deleterious chemical property in the vapors has not been discovered, but the result is declared to be due to the effluvia from the swamps. The second reason is the scarcity of good dentists. The science of dentistry is practically unknown in the city or the nation.

---

### **Charges Dentist With Mesmerizing His Wife.**

Neither Ibsen nor Sudermann could concoct a more convincing drama of marital misfortune than has been enacted on the North Side in the past few days. Here is the case of a small grocery store, a sweet little wife, a loving husband, and, presto, on the other hand, a dentist's darkened office, a man with alleged hypnotic influence, a little wife wooed away and caused to sue for divorce, then a carriage ride and the wife, still under mesmeric sway, placed in the care of "two old women," as the report goes.

Julius C. Kroeschell, a grocer at 730 Winnemac avenue, declares through his attorney that Dr. Albert Seeglitz induced him and his bride of three months to visit his office. "He lured us to his office on a pretext that we were wanted to sign mortgage deeds," said Kroeschell, "when there were none to sign. He called my wife into an inner room and closed the door. What he said or did I do not know, but I have not been able to see my wife since. The dentist came back to the room where I sat, knocked me over and threw me into the street."

In Judge Holdom's court to-day the grocer said that since January 3 the dentist had held Mrs. Kroeschell a prisoner. He wanted a writ of habeas corpus, charging undue influence, and added that the dentist sought to obtain Mrs. Kroeschell's small fortune. Judge Holdom issued the writ, and the bride of the grocer was discovered at the home of A. Mulich, 199 Evanston avenue. Two old women were her attendants.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

### **A Cheap Job.**

Isaac Zeamon, of No. 319 Henderson street, Jersey City, had Dr. C. E. Best, a dentist, of No. 51 Williams avenue, summoned to the Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, yesterday, alleging that the dentist had filled a tooth with brass instead of gold. Zeamon exhibited a smoke-stained molar to the Court, saying: "I paid him to put in gold, and he put in brass."

"It is a gold filling," replied the dentist, "but it is eighteen karat and not twenty-two karat, and the acid of the mouth has tarnished the alloy."

"Your beauty is certainly spoiled," said Judge Murphy, "but your case is one for the civil and not criminal courts."

"It was a cheap job," said the dentist, as he went out of court.—*New York Journal.*

### **Coming Society Events.**

Colorado State Dental Association, Colorado Springs, June 17, 18, 19.

Connecticut State Dental Association, Hartford, May 19, 20.

Delaware State Dental Society, Wilmington, July 2.

District of Columbia Dental Society, Washington, December 16.

Florida State Dental Society, Daytona Beach, Daytona, May 28.

Illinois State Dental Society, Springfield, May 13, 14, 15.

Indiana State Dental Association, Lake Maxinkuckee, June 24, 25, 26.

Kansas State Dental Association, Hutchinson, May 13, 14, 15.

Maine Dental Society, Camden, July 15, 16, 17.

Maryland State Dental Association, Baltimore, January 30.

Michigan Dental Association, Grand Rapids, June.

Mississippi Dental Association, Biloxi, May 20, 21, 22.

Missouri State Dental Association, Jefferson City, May 21, 22, 23.

Nebraska State Dental Society, Lincoln, May 20.

New Jersey State Dental Society, Asbury Park, July 16, 17, 18.

New York State Dental Society, Albany, May 14, 15.

North Carolina Dental Society, Raleigh, June 19, 20, 21.

Ohio State Dental Society, Columbus, December 2, 3, 4.

Pennsylvania State Dental Society, Bedford Springs, July 8, 9, 10.

Rhode Island Dental Society, July 8.

Tennessee Dental Association, Monteagle, July 1.

Texas State Dental Association, Waco, May 13, 14, 15.

Vermont State Dental Society, Rutland, March 19, 20, 21.

Wisconsin State Dental Society, Milwaukee, July 15, 16, 17.

---

### **Startling Presumption.**

The dentist had occupied about two hours in filling a cavity in the trust magnate's front tooth.

"What is the bill?" asked the magnate, after the job was over.

"Twenty dollars."

"Great Cræsus! Are you trying to see if you can't make as much money in two hours as I do?"—*Chicago Tribune*.

---

### **Annual Meeting.**

At the annual meeting of the officers of the New Jersey State Dental Association, held in Newark, N. J., January 25, 1902, the following committees were chosen: Essay Committee, A. Irwin, Camden; C. S. Stockton, Newark; M. A. Morrison, Salem. Clinic Committee, W. W. Hawk, Flemington, chairman. Exhibit Committee, F. L. Hindle, New Brunswick, chairman; H. Irdell, New Brunswick, and T. Dunning, Paterson. Committee of Art and Invention, W. G. Chase, Princeton; J. G. Halsey, Swedesboro, and W. F. Farr, Hackensack. Programmes and Printing, C. A. Meeker; Contracts, C. A. Meeker. In the Legislative Committee W. R. Brinckman and F. G. Gregory were chosen to succeed J. S. Vinson and G. A. Heydon, Jr., respectively. The Committee on Clinical Conferences were chosen as follows: I. M. Vanderwater, Madison; Frank Clausen, Paterson; W. Moore Gould, Newark, and C. C. Hilfort, Elizabeth. Press Committee, Allen Osmun, Newark. Entertainment, J. L. Crayter, Orange, and W. E. Richards, Orange.

It was decided at the meeting to hold the next annual meeting of the association at Asbury Park, in the Auditorium. After ad-



journing Dr. William L. Fish, president of the association, gave a dinner to the officials of the organization and invited guests.

### **The Third District Dental Society.**

The Third District Dental Society held an interesting session in the Windsor Hotel, Troy, N. Y., on January 21, 1902. Papers were presented by Dr. J. W. Canady, Dr. Charles E. Allen, Dr. G. B. Young, Dr. Richard Ellis, Dr. Morton Van Loan and Dr. J. L. Appleton. An informal discussion followed the reading of each paper, all the members participating. During the afternoon the names of Dr. L. S. Blatner of Albany and Dr. Josiah Mann were presented for membership. The evening's session was of a social nature and a supper was served to the members. Dr. George A. Sullivan of Albany, president of the society, was toastmaster, and addresses were made by the members.

### **Embalming a Profession.**

The undertakers and embalmers are the last class to seek exemption from jury duty. It is only a few years ago that embalming became a recognized profession through the passage of a law providing for diplomas and examinations, and now a bill is to be introduced exempting licensed embalmers from doing jury duty. If passed, it is believed this will fully establish their business as a distinct profession along with medicine, dentistry, law and other vocations.

Careful legislators view with alarm this demand from large classes of citizens to be placed in the exempt class. There is constant complaint from judges of the difficulty in getting proper citizens to serve and of the poor character of men drawn in panels for important criminal trials. They say a halt should be called somewhere, though there is no reason why special objections should be offered to the recognition of the embalmers.

The ground upon which a claim for exemption is put forward, is that if an embalmer is called into court, and leaves a contagious case, he is apt to scatter disease germs and jeopardize the health of the community.

President William Phillips, of the State Undertakers' Association, is behind the bill, and proposes to have it passed at the present session. The measure will be introduced in a few days.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate for this department, two cents per word, including headings, "Wanted," "For Sale," &c., and address. Initials charged as words. Copy should reach us not later than the 20th of each month.

Payable invariably in advance.

**STOWE & EDDY CO., Publishers, 1133 Broadway, New York City**

**WANTED**—First class operator, registered in New York; state age, salary wanted, and full particulars. Address, "C. B." care "The Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

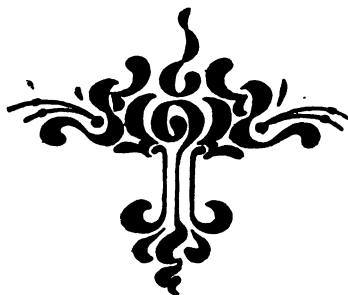
**WANTED**—Partner in first-class office in Boston, Mass. Must be a graduate, a good all-around dentist and have some cash. To the right man an exceptional opportunity is offered. Address in confidence, "Business," care "The Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

**WANTED**—Good laboratory assistant, able to do first-class work on rubber and gold, also crown and bridge work. State salary wanted and full particulars. Address, "Rubber" care "The Dental News," 1133 Broadway, New York City.

**WANTED**—Every dentist to send ten cents in stamps for a three months' trial subscription to "The Dental News." Address, Stowe & Eddy Co., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

## Subscribe for *The* DENTAL NEWS

**50  
Cents  
a  
Year**



**Three  
Months  
on Trial  
for  
10 Cents**

MENTION THE DENTAL NEWS WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

# MODERN METHODS

The Mason Detachable Tooth has modernized the old methods of doing crown and bridge work.

It has made the "putting up" simpler instead of more complicated.

It has done away with checking and discoloring—a decisive victory over uncertainty and loss of time.

It has made repairs to crown and bridges a few-minutes' task instead of hours the old way.

Because of these things the ablest dentists in the United States are using it.

For the convenience of those desiring to use the Mason Detachable Porcelain system in their crown and bridge work but who wish to avoid the drudgery of the laboratory, we have made arrangements whereby this work may be done under our supervision, the individual ideas of each patron being followed as carefully as possible.

Models (with instructions) sent to us will receive careful attention and the completed work will be returned promptly.

As a guide for color send an odd tooth of the exact shade when you can do so because shade guides differ so materially.

Complete instructions should always be given us, particularly in special cases, otherwise we will use our best judgment.

## PRICE LIST, (Including all Material.)

	Platine-Alloy Backings		Gold Backings
Centrals, laterals, cuspids.....	\$2.25		\$3.00
Bicuspid facings.....	2.50	"	3.25
Molar facings.....	2.75	"	3.75
Bicuspids with porcelain cusps.....	2.50	"	3.25
Molars with porcelain cusps.....	2.75	"	3.50
Bicuspids with gold cusps.....	3.50	"	4.25
Molars with gold cusps.....	4.50	"	5.50
Band around neck of bicuspids or molars for extra strength in heavy bite cases, extra			.50
Richmond Crowds :			
Centrals, laterals, cuspids.....	2.75	"	3.50
Bicuspids.....	3.50	"	1.50
Band and pin furnished by us extra.....			1.50

Unusual cases and special requirements call for special prices which will be made for the individual case.

**MASON DETACHABLE TOOTH CO.,**  
**Harvard Building, 42d St. and 6th Ave., NEW YORK**

# STANDARD TEETH

The Famous

## "ROCK-RIB-ANCHOR"

Pinless Teeth are Unsurpassed



"See  
That  
Rib"

**Never Come Off or Get Loose**

PRICES:

1x14—50c.

11x14—\$5.00

23x14—\$10.00

100x14—\$40.00

**For Sale by all Non-Trust Dealers  
Everywhere**

# Standard Dental Mfg. Co.

C. W. MUNSON, President and Manager

**Toledo, O. and Philadelphia, Pa.**

# **ADVERTISE**

**IN**

# **THE DENTAL NEWS**

We offer an exceptional opportunity to advertisers to bring their goods to the notice of the

## **Dental Profession**

at a very moderate cost \* \* \* \* \*

Advertising rates furnished on application.

**STOWE & EDDY CO.**

**PUBLISHERS**

**1133 BROADWAY, - NEW YORK CITY**

**TELEPHONE 2465 MADISON SQUARE**

W. H. STOWE, President

F. F. EDDY, Treasurer

**STOWE & EDDY CO.**

(Incorporated)

**DENTAL LABORATORY**

1133 BROADWAY

616 ST. JAMES BLDG.

COR. 26TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

The most complete and finest equipped establishment  
in the world, devoted exclusively to

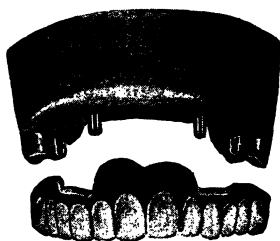
**Fine Mechanical Work of Every  
Description For the Profession  
Only**    ✎    ✎    ✎    ✎    ✎

CARVED OR HAND-MADE TEETH, CONTINUOUS  
GUM WORK, CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, BUT WE DO ANY AND ALL KINDS  
OF WORK DONE IN A MODERN DENTAL LABORATORY

**Send for Price List****Telephone Connection**

Do You Use  
**The Griswold Springs**



*For retaining firmly in place ARTIFICIAL TEETH?*

If not, you are doing yourself and your patients an injustice.

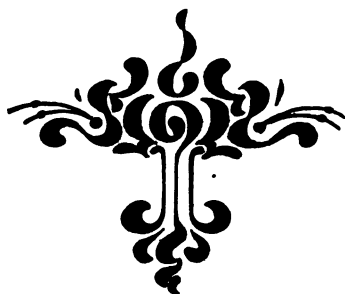
For particulars write the

**GRISWOLD DENTAL BRIDGE CO.,**

623 St. James Building, 26th Street and Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

Subscribe for  
**The DENTAL NEWS**

**50**  
Cents  
a  
Year



Three  
Months  
on Trial  
for  
**10 Cents**

# Blair's Antiseptic Root Filling

Enough in our Dollar Bottle to fill 1000 Root Canals,  
The result of Ten Years Study and Investigation . . .  
A One Dollar Bill sent us will promptly bring it to you.

We have letters of endorsement from the Deans of some of the finest  
Dental Colleges in the world,

THE BLAIR-WEDEKIND CO.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 9, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—We take pleasure in stating that we have had good success in the use of Blair's Antiseptic Root Filling, not only as a root filling, but also as a treatment in cases of Alveola Abscesses of long standing it certainly is effectual and a great time saver.

Very truly yours,

B. OSCAR DOYLE, D.D.S.  
HOWARD S. DOYLE, D.D.S.

THE BLAIR-WEDEKIND CO.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 30, 1901.

GENTLEMEN,—Let me congratulate you on your new root filling material. In thirty-three years of active practice I have never found anything that so completely fills its purpose, and I am sure that if the profession at large gives it the trial I have it will become universal. I would add that I have been using it as a dressing, for which purpose it is ideal. Believe me sincerely yours,

J. B. ALEXANDER.

These are from the chief demonstrators of the Louisville  
College of Dentistry

It pleases me to report to you that I have been using your new root filling material and find it an ideal preparation, vastly superior to others I have tried, particularly in the points you bring out in your circular. I also find it an excellent dressing. I am quite sure that those who try it will be pleased with the results.

Very truly

P. A. PENNINGTON.

I have used your Antiseptic Root Canal Filling in my private practice and in college work for about three months. So far it has accomplished all you claim for it. I feel that I can cheerfully recommend it to the profession.

Yours truly,

CHAS. R. SHACKLETTE, D.D.S.

It gives me great pleasure to let you know of the success I have had with Blair's Antiseptic Root Filling. I have used it in my private practise for some time, and also have noticed the results of its use in the college clinics. In both places it has given perfect satisfaction, and is all you claim for it. I take pleasure in recommending it to the profession. Wishing you success,

I am respectfully,

N. T. YAGER, D.D.S.

MANUFACTURED BY

**THE BLAIR WEDEKIND CO.,**

410 West Chestnut St., - - - Louisville, Ky.

A SAMPLE ON REQUEST.



New Orleans, La., Nov. 26. 1901.

THE BLAIR-WEDEKIND CO.,

GENTLEMEN,—The six Fountain Cuspidors you shipped me some time ago, were received in due time, and I think they are as beautiful and artistic as can be made. I waited to give them a fair trial before writing you, and I am delighted with the results. With the adjustable valve in the top of disk, I am sure, will not clog up with our diluted Mississippi river mud. They are an ornament and necessity to any office. Like the telephone, after once using you wonder how you ever got along without it.

With best wishes for your success. I beg to remain,

Yours truly,  
HARRY B. BARTLETT, D.D.S.

# THE BLAIR DECORATED PORCELAIN L I N E D FOUNTAIN SPITTOON

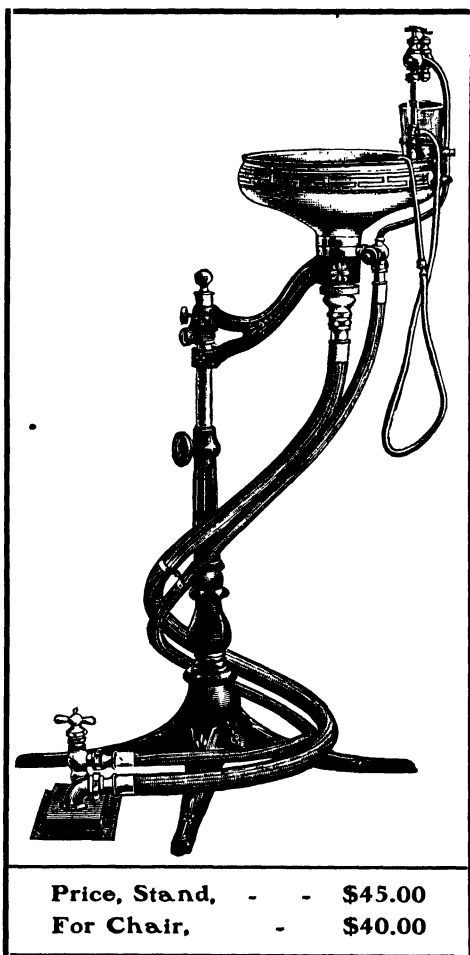
The Handsomest  
Spittoon made in  
the World ❀ ❀

Simplest, Easiest Kept Clean  
No finer workmanship  
on any spittoon, no  
matter what  
they cost  
❀

Takes Less Water

Cleanses Instantly

Manufactured by...



Price, Stand,	- -	\$45.00
For Chair,	-	\$40.00

## The Blair-Weckind Company

410 West Chestnut St.



Louisville, Ky.

# LAUGHLIN FOUNTAIN PEN

**The Best at any Price**

**Sent on approval to  
responsible people.**

A Pocket Companion of never ending usefulness, a source of constant pleasure and comfort.

To test the merits of  
**THE DENTAL NEWS**

as an advertising medium we offer **your choice** of these popular styles superior to the

**\$3.00**

grades of other makes for only

**\$1.00**

**Unconditionally Guaranteed  
Pre-eminently Satisfactory.**

Try it a week, if not suited, we buy it back, and give you \$1.10 for it (the additional ten cents is to pay for your trouble in returning the pen). We are willing to take chances on you wanting to sell; we know pen values—you will when you have one of these.

Finest quality hard Para rubber reservoir holder, 14k. Diamond Point Gold Pen, any desired flexibility in fine, medium or stub, and the only perfect ink feed known to the science of fountain pen making.

**Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00**  
(Registration, 8c. extra.)

This great Special Offer is good for just 30 days. One of our Safety Pocket Pen Holders **free of charge** with each pen.

**Remember**—There is No "just as good" as the Laughlin: insist on it; take no chances.

State whether Ladies' or Gentlemen's style is desired. Illustrations are full size of complete article. Address

**LAUGHLIN MFG. CO.,**

**474 Griswold Street,**

**DETROIT,**

**MICH.**



## **SPECIAL OFFER**

As a special inducement, for  
the purpose of introducing our

### **Continuous Gum Work**

more widely, we will make upper or lower sets of Continuous  
Gum on platinum at the extremely low price of . . .

## **\$38.50 PER SET**

**Including all Materials and Teeth.**

We guarantee the workmanship to be as good as any  
to be obtained, and are able to quote this low price only  
because we make our own bodies and enamels, and buy  
Platinum in large quantities at the lowest cash prices.  
The above price is for plates made with turned edge, and  
for cases of average size. Extra large Plates or those  
requiring unusually long or heavy backings will be  
charged for at our regular prices, viz.:—\$17 and \$20 for  
the work, the customer to furnish teeth, platinum, &c.

### **STOWE & EDDY CO., DENTAL LABORATORY,**

**1133 BROADWAY, Cor. 26th Street,**

**St. James Building,**

**NEW YORK.**

**Tel. 2465 Madison Square.**

# TOOTH INSURANCE

IS A POSSIBILITY HAVING BEEN  
MADE FEASIBLE BY THE INTRODUCTION  
OF

## DENTACURA

*A tooth paste commended by  
Three Thousand Dentists  
Let 25¢ (the cost of a tube)  
represent the premium.*

*The policy is an Endowment  
without options as you will  
receive these three returns;*

*1<sup>st</sup> Teeth preserved.*

*2<sup>nd</sup> Bacteria destroyed.*

*3<sup>rd</sup> Breath sweetened.*

*25¢ at your Druggist* **Dentacura Co.,**  
*We will send it direct for 25¢*  
*if your dealer will not supply it.* **7 ALLING ST.,**  
**NEWARK, N.J**

\*\*\* THE OLD RELIABLE CONCERN \*\*\*

# Boston Dental Laboratory Company \*\*\*

171a Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

---

HAND CARVED TEETH

Made to Order for Each Case

---

The largest and best equipped establishment in the world, devoted exclusively to fine mechanical work of every description for the Dental Profession.

**SPECIALTIES :**

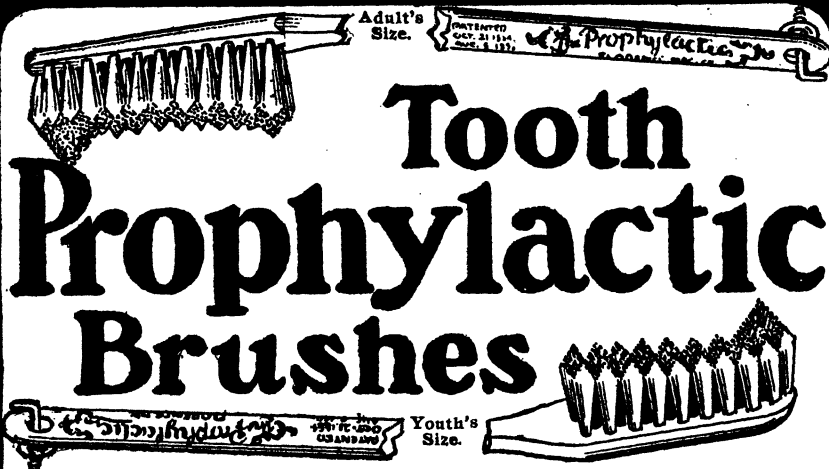
**CONTINUOUS GUM, CROWN, and BRIDGE WORK**

---

**SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.**

---

**MENTION THE DENTAL NEWS WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS**



# Tooth Prophylactic Brushes

**Most Best Dentists**

are rapidly recognizing the duty they owe to their patients and themselves in the matter of tooth brushes. They see that it is to their interest to recommend their patients to use a good tooth brush. To those who do not recommend a tooth brush, we say that more mouth cleanliness can be obtained by the use of the PROPHYLACTIC without a tooth powder or wash than can be had with an ordinary brush with the powder or wash.

If you don't care to sell the brush you certainly should recommend it to your patients. Send to us for prescription blanks which we will furnish you free of charge in any quantity. The druggist then will have to give your patients just the brush you desire them to use, for the PROPHYLACTIC is made in three different sizes and with different textures of bristles. It is obviously necessary that children should use a brush specially designed for them. The children's size of the PROPHYLACTIC is the only perfect brush for the purpose. If you send patients to druggists for the PROPHYLACTIC before you get the prescription blanks, tell them to ask for the tooth brush "ALWAYS SOLD IN A YELLOW BOX."

**Florence Mfg. Co. FLORENCE, MASS.**